



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—November 13, 1908.

THE DENVER CONVENTION OF THE A. F. OF L.

ANGER OF JAPANESE IMMIGRATION.

THROUGH THE CLOSED SHOP TO THE OPEN WORLD.

THE IRON TRADES AGREEMENT.

THE CASE OF JAN JANOFF POUREN.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
AND
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

CREDIT

There Is A Reason Why



we can offer you more liberal credit and easier terms than any store in San Francisco. The Abrams Co. is the largest store of its kind on the Pacific Coast selling Men's and Women's Clothing and Millinery.



A Little Down and \$1 a Week

The Abrams Co.

1149 to 1159 MARKET STREET
BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH STREETS

Toy Department

A Children's Wonderland

Open Now

If you realized the time, the trouble, the worry you would save by buying your Christmas Presents now, when stocks are complete and the crowds have not gathered—you would plan for Christmas now. There will be no disappointment in not finding what you want if you make your purchases now.

Santa Claus Here Every Day

Let the children meet him and enjoy
his playground

Hale's
GOOD GOODS

979 to 987 MARKET ST.,

25 to 33 SIXTH ST.

Bound Volumes

of the

LABOR CLARION

(Volume VI)

FOR SALE

¶ This Volume covers the period of the industrial disturbances of last year, and will prove useful to Unions for reference purposes. Apply at Office, : : : : : 316 Fourteenth St.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. VII.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1908.

No. 39

THE DENVER CONVENTION OF THE A. F. of L.

DANGER OF JAPANESE IMMIGRATION.

BY A. SBARBORO.

In 1860 I followed General Winn, a founder of the patriotic Order of the Native Sons of the Golden West, from door to door for the purpose of organizing "Anti-Chinese Clubs." This was the first strong movement taken in the matter in California, and I assure you that it was up-hill work. Meetings were held, speeches were made, strong resolutions were adopted, but for many years without success. After a time, however, conventions were held and strong petitions were sent to Washington, praying that California be saved from the threatening inundation of the Chinese coolies.

Our Eastern brethren paid little attention to us. The few Chinamen they saw in their midst were quite a curiosity to them. They did not understand our danger. On the change of every President of the United States new efforts were made by California for relief, and finally the movement became so strong and unanimous that after twenty-five or thirty years of fervent work Congress saw the necessity of passing a Chinese Exclusion Bill. This made the people of California happy—meetings of congratulation were held and salutes were fired; but lo, and behold! the bill which gave so much happiness to the people of California was vetoed by President Hayes.

California is composed of people who do not surrender by defeat. Additional meetings were held, new efforts were made, until finally another Congress again passed the Chinese Exclusion Bill, and this time, fortunately, was signed by the President of the United States.

Although the bill did not exclude, as is proven by the fact that to-day we have nearly as many Chinese in California as we had twenty years ago, still the number of the undesirable race has not been increased.

But now a new danger is threatening us. A race far more dangerous than the Chinese is gradually occupying our fair State. The Japanese who are living in their overcrowded islands find California a paradise, and unless some measure be speedily taken they will come by thousands and tens of thousands to our shores.

Whilst the Chinaman is an undesirable person because he never changes his habits or garments, the Japanese, although he does change his garments, is a far more dangerous acquisition to our State.

Contracts made with Chinamen are generally observed, whilst it is a well-known fact that the Japanese are entirely unreliable with their agreements. Many farmers know this to their sorrow.

Some few years ago the crop of the vineyard of the Italian-Swiss Colony at Madera was so large that extra pickers had to be found. White people could not be had, so Mr. P. C. Rossi, president of the Colony, hired a company of Japanese to pick grapes at the high price of \$1.50 per ton. They worked for a few days, when they suddenly quit, without notice, and left for another place where, we were informed afterwards, they obtained a little more. This naturally occasioned a great loss to our Colony, as we expected that the Japanese would

Last Monday morning, November 9th, President Samuel Gompers called to order the twenty-eighth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor in Denver—the "queen city of the plains."

At this writing it is impossible to give space to the deliberations of the convention, for the official proceedings of the first few days will not come to hand until after this issue is printed.

As was to be expected, the press of the country is anticipating that President Gompers will be opposed, and perhaps defeated, because he and his colleagues on the executive council of the A. F. of L. deemed it their duty to lay before the organized workers the import of the court decisions affecting the right of labor. These anticipations, however, are likely to die "a-bornin'." The enthusiasm that greeted Gompers when the convention opened, coupled with advice received from Denver and the known integrity and ability of the head of the Federation, cause the prediction that re-election will be his portion by practically an unanimous vote.

The cities seeking the 1909 convention are St. Louis, Toronto, Detroit, Mobile, Tampa and Washington.

On the second day, last Tuesday, the delegates of the flint glass workers were refused seats because their organization is no longer connected with the A. F. of L. The vote on the controversy was overwhelming. For many years the flint glass men were affiliated with the parent body, but they seceded owing to a jurisdictional dispute.

President Gompers' report was a long and exhaustive accounting of the work performed by the president during the past year. At the outset he declared "there must not be permitted to grow up or to be maintained a permanent army of unemployed."

The part of the report that touched on the Buck Stove and Range Company injunction case was frequently interrupted by applause. The statement of the stand taken by John Mitchell, Frank Morrison and Samuel Gompers on the injunction matter was also applauded. Mr. Gompers said in part:

"It is impossible to see how we can comply fully with the court's injunction. Shall we be denied the right of free speech and free press simply because we are workmen?"

"Now, it is the American Federation of Labor and the *American Federationist* which are enjoined from the exercise of the right of free speech and the liberty of the press. In the future it may be another publication, and this injunction will then be quoted as a sacred precedent for future and further encroachments upon the rights of our people.

"The suppression of freedom of the press is a most serious undertaking, whether in autocratic Russia or in the republic of the United States. It is because the present injunction and the contempt proceedings thereunder suppress free speech and free press that I feel it my duty to enter a most emphatic protest. The decision of the Supreme Court in the hatters' case involves every wage-worker of our country. No more unjust decision has ever been issued by a court. The Dred Scott decision did not approach it in scope."

All the other subjects of importance to labor were treated in the report. Stress was laid on the co-operation existing between the organizations of farmers and trade unionists. Needed legislation is pointed out. The progress of the initiative and referendum is noted. The efforts of the labor press are praised in laudatory terms.

THROUGH THE CLOSED SHOP TO THE OPEN WORLD.

BY HORACE TRAUBEL, IN THE "ARENA."

Through the closed shop to the open world I see the procession of labor unfold its enlarging purpose. The course is by way of militant defense to civic security. We hear contending tongues. The world today seems to be against us. The world of the future will be on our side. We are afraid to trust our own institutions. We have built a house which we suspect may fall down over our heads. Labor is an alien. It does not feel at home with itself. It must be made domestic. It has lost all faith in guardians. The arm of the world crushes. It does not embrace. Labor begins to see that it is only protected when it protects itself. Therefore it gets its particles together. It ceases to be a thing of items and becomes a total. It goes two ways. It goes right and it goes wrong. It is beautiful and it is ugly. It is sinless and it is sinful. That is, it is in a condition of struggle. It will emerge clarified. That force which on the march is a class will on its arrival become a people.

We glorify the closed shop. Or we damn the closed shop. The closed shop is a manifest both of affirmation and negation. It signifies lack of faith first and then a greater faith to come. It is not a virtue. It is a shield. It is not right or wrong, it is gravitation. It is a result. Some things happened preceding it. Then this thing had to happen. There was no way out of it. God could not set the tables of its mandate aside. And now that this has happened something further is to happen. Something just as little to be evaded. The stream flows its own way. It cannot be diverted. It is going towards the greatest light. From darkness to light and from light to more light and from more light to illumination. There was supply and demand. There was competition. There was graft. There was the law of money dominating the law of souls. The laborer finding himself hopelessly under fire in the world of fight has shut himself in the closed shop. He will save himself for the future crisis and consummations of liberty. The closed shop is not here to stay. Its function is not fixed. It is here to pass man on. And after it has passed man on it will disintegrate. It will take down its four walls and go into voluntarily oblivion. Meantime it is intermediately vital and preservative. Is it against liberty? No. It is for liberty. It is a troubled effort of liberty to observe the covenant. It is the only resource left to liberty to play a safe hand with the cards stacked against it. If liberty with the closed shop is in danger liberty without the closed shop is lost.

You quote the one man who is trespassed. I quote the fifty men whom the one man trespasses. I do not say the closed shop is liberty. I say it leads to liberty. I do not say the liberty of the one man should be invaded. I say the liberty of the fifty men should not be forgotten. There is only one thing I hate worse than the closed shop. That one thing is the open shop. There is only one thing I love more than a closed shop. That one thing is the open world. Tyranny often leads the way to liberty. The tendency of the imperfect is towards the perfect. Democracy does not say its final word in liberty. Its final word is a word of

(Continued on page 5)

love. If love means liberty, good for liberty and better for love. But if some liberty must be left out in order that all love may be included then liberty must cheerfully make its sacrifice.

The program of labor is the program of solidarity. All interests are one interest. All the acts of men become the one act of man in the round-up. You are afraid that coercion will force you to do something which it would hurt you to do. There is something else you might more honorably be afraid of. That you will voluntarily do something which it will hurt others to have you to do. Labor is fighting for a chance to live. It is forfeiting all minor rights to secure the major benefaction. Labor cannot retreat from the closed shop. It can only advance to the open world. It enjoys no inviting latitude of volition. It has to choose narrowly between the closed shop and the closed world. We see that the closed shop has done its best and has said its last word. That its advance from now on is in retreat. We see that the closed shop has done all its evil and is saying its first word. That its superficial retreat is from now on its fundamental advance.

Whatever the closed shop does not do it does lead off with the pioneer and the martyr. It is bondage. Yes. But the closed shop is the last chain before emancipation. Whatever the open shop does not do it leads off with a signal to withdraw. It is bondage. Yes. But the open shop is the last stand before slavery. Even if the closed shop is a stumble it is a stumble towards progress. Even if the open shop is on its feet it is on feet turned towards the past. Do you shrink from the rough passage? Then you will never get anywhere. But labor is bound to get somewhere. No matter how stormy the journey or what must be given up it is resolutely charted for discovery. It will give up everything by the way but it will not give up anything at the end. It will unload every atom of interesting freight but it will not yield one inch of necessary sail. Even if it must give up all the virtues of the open shop it will still go on. The closed shop may be without any other compensating quality. But it is the custodian of this inestimable treasure. It leads direct to the open world.

No man can live his life just as he pleases. He must please to live his life the way love pleases. For anything less than love in life is suicide. He must live his life the way of brotherhood. He is not asked to see how best he can go alone. He is asked to see how best he can go with the crowd. The crowd limits him. But the crowd also makes him possible. The crowd dead as well as the crowd living. You say you must be free. Free for what? To cut loose? To play full hermit on an empty earth? To anchor at sea outside of land? I would rather be free to sail. But freedom to sail means freedom to all sailors. And equal freedom to all sailors means limited freedom to all sailors. On the voyage of life no man is entitled to all the good weather. And if one man's luck brings him a surplus of good weather it is that one man's duty to share his extras with the man who falls short. Who can know who shall fall short? And the day of deficit may be any day. And the victim of deficit may be any man.

The open shop does not provide for the man who falls short. The closed shop takes care of the last derelict. In the march of the race why should any one be left behind? All should be taken along in equal grace and equal love. Beyond the fight of the closed shop is the peace of the open world. And until the open world is reached there can be no conclusive fraternity. We live today one friend in a mob of enemies. In that next day we will live not one single enemy in a republic of friends. Ishmael will make way for the Brother. Now we dread to turn corners. We don't know what tragedy may be round there waiting to exact its drastic toll. But the movement of the race is the movement of integration. By and by we will know that it is as safe to turn corners as to keep to the free road ahead. We will know that nothing but hospitality lurks in the shadows. We will not be

afraid to meet each other with our eyes shut. We will not hesitate to go to bed for fear that God does not provide mercifully for the night. And we will not hesitate to get up for fear that man does not provide mercifully for the day. It is true that in the process some tyranny must be suffered. But this is only in order that more liberty may be enjoyed.

Is any man freer in the open shop with no man concerned for the crowd than in the closed shop with the crowd concerned for every man? Capital has withdrawn from labor. Labor has withdrawn from capital. They fight. They are not fighting to keep apart. They are fighting to get together. They are two names for one thing. When labor returns home it becomes capital. When capital returns home it becomes labor. The end of the schism is near and the beginning of commune is in sight. The capitalist and the laborer will disappear. Interest, rent and profit were for a day. Wages were for a day.

The tramp and the millionaire are twins born of the same mother. They eat at the same table. They live the same life. They will die the same death. Neither can survive either. We are to have a world of ownership without an owner. There will not be men who own and men who are owned. There will be brothers; only brothers. Property will not be used as an implement of spoliation and felony. It will be utilized as the opportunity for service and comradeship. I do not say that the process will be gentle. I say that the result will be beautiful. I do not try to explain away the evil. I only contend for the inevitability of the good. I do not say all the virtue is in the closed shop. I only say that with

Less Money
Better
Goods

Pickett-Atterbury Co.

92 THIRD STREET, Nr. Mission
Aronson Building

**One Year
Down Town**

**Business Is
Good**

**Men's
Suits and
Overcoats**

The kind that gives satisfaction. We personally see that every suit is properly fitted—of course we have clerks and they all belong to the Union, but one of the bosses looks over every suit sale, so you can't go wrong—we are just as particular as you are because

**Satisfaction
or Your
Money Back**

WE WANT BOOSTERS

Suits, Overcoats & Cravenettes

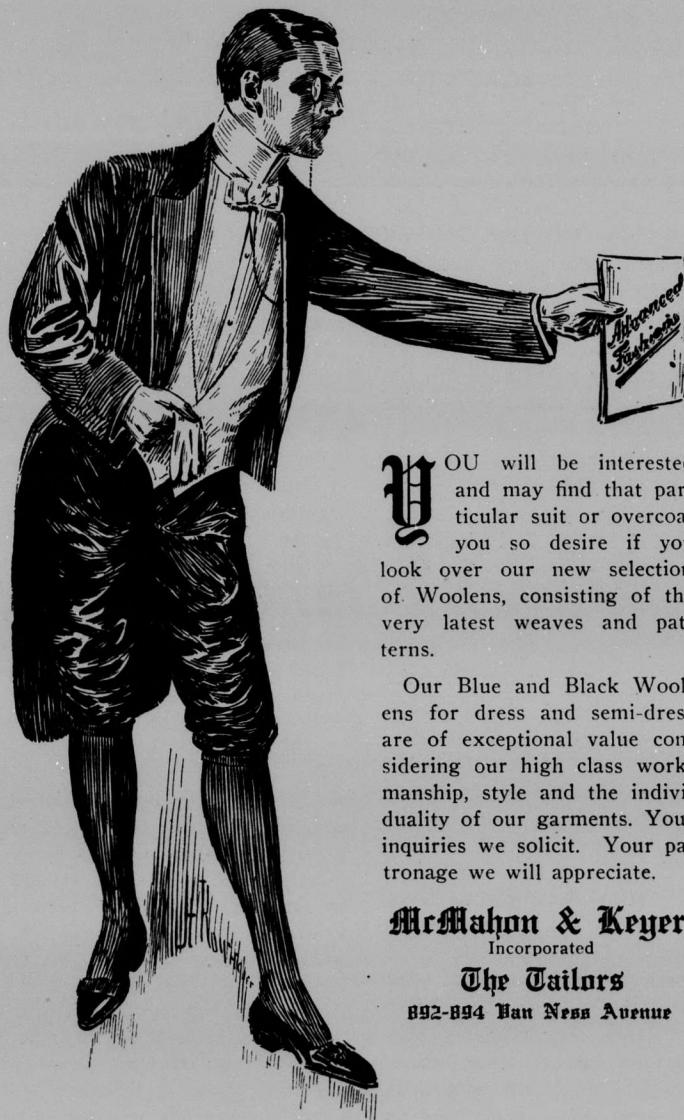
\$10 to \$30

Less
Money
Better Goods

Jas. G. Maguire

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Suite 612 Humboldt Bank Bldg.



UOU will be interested and may find that particular suit or overcoat you so desire if you look over our new selection of Woolens, consisting of the very latest weaves and patterns.

Our Blue and Black Woolens for dress and semi-dress are of exceptional value considering our high class workmanship, style and the individuality of our garments. Your inquiries we solicit. Your patronage we will appreciate.

McMahon & Keyer
Incorporated

The Tailors

892-894 Van Ness Avenue

virtue or without virtue the closed shop is the next step. But there is a step beyond the closed shop. That step, too, must be taken. For the closed shop is only a refuge. It is not a home. There is only one home. The open world. The open world without an owner and without a hireling. The open world in which ownership for the first time assumes its responsible humanities. All that world owned by all for all the world. A world with no outside to it. A world in which nobody boards and nobody shirks. A world in which every man takes as much of life as he needs and gives as much of life as he can. A world in which every man having enough keeps nothing back from any other man who can use more. A world in which the crowd at last knows how to live with the one man and make the most of him. A world in which the one man at last knows how to live with the crowd and make the most of it.

There is only one thing I hate more than the closed shop. That is the open shop. There is only one thing I love better than the closed shop. That is the open world. Yesterday belonged to the open shop. Today belongs to the closed shop. Tomorrow belongs to the open world.

PRESIDENT LYNCH REFUTES AN ATTACK.

James M. Lynch, President of the International Typographical Union, has requested the publication of the following:

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, November 2, 1908

Mr. Frank A. Kennedy, Editor The Western Laborer, Omaha, Nebraska.

SIR: In your issue of Saturday, October 31st, the following paragraph appears:

"A. Maurice Low, Washington correspondent of the Boston Herald, in reporting an interview with Secretary of Commerce and Labor Strauss, says that President J. M. Lynch of the I. T. U. is an applicant for Frank P. Sargent's position of Immigration Commissioner. The Boston Herald is a responsible newspaper, and Mr. Low signs his name to his interview. If Lynch made application for Sargent's job, he is not even in Dan Keefe's class. Keefe had the nerve to do his stunt in the open."

I now quote from the Washington dispatch under date of October 14th and signed by A. Maurice Low:

"Mr. Strauss said he had received at least one hundred applications for the place, among them being several applications from men who had been active labor leaders. It is stated that these include ex-Chief Lynch, of the Typographical Union."

In the paragraph contained in your issue of October 31st, and quoted herein, you say that Secretary of Commerce and Labor Strauss says "that President J. M. Lynch, of the I. T. U., is an applicant for Frank P. Sargent's position of Immigration Commissioner." According to the author of the canard, A. Maurice Low, Secretary Strauss said nothing of the kind. I have an idea that you knew very well when you read the Low dispatch the particular ex-chief of the Typographical Union Mr. Strauss must have had in mind.

I am also firmly convinced that you knew that I had not applied for the position of Commissioner of Immigration, nor any other position within the gift of the Republican party, or any other party. Stated in other terms, I believe that you deliberately misrepresented the matter.

Let me also suggest that if you publish any portion of this letter or make any reference to it, that the letter be given in full. If it is garbled, it will be another instance of attempted misrepresentation.

Fraternally,

(Signed)

JAMES M. LYNCH.

The Milk Wagon Drivers, No. 226, are now located in office No. 1, 177 Capp street. The meetings are held in hall No. 2 every Wednesday. Those interested should make a note of the new telephone number—Park 1127. A ball was given a few nights ago for the benefit of Fred Sanguinetti, a disabled member. It was a success from every standpoint.

DANGER OF JAPANESE IMMIGRATION.

(Continued from Page 3)

finish the picking of the grapes, and consequently had made no other provisions for the work.

It is a well-known fact that the Japanese, neither as a farmer or as a servant, is reliable. He will as soon leave his mistress on the eve of a dinner which she has prepared for a large number of guests, as he will leave the farmer during harvest time. The Japanese is, however, enterprising, and a great adept in imitating:

The Manufacturers' and Producers' Association of California some time ago received astonishing information from a traveler in Japan. He stated that a manufacturer of dental instruments in London had sent a traveling agent to Japan to sell some of his instruments at \$50 per set, which cost \$40 to make in England. The salesman, on offering them to a Japanese artisan, was shown by the Japanese an identical set of instruments with the London maker's own name, which the Japanese were selling in Japan for \$14 per set.

Several Japanese firms have already engaged in fruit raising in California. It is useless to say that they can not only compete but drive away every one of our fruit-growers out of the State, if they are permitted to embark in large numbers in this industry. They will also learn to manufacture everything that we can make, and will soon drive our manufacturers and mechanics out of business by their unprecedented facilities of cheap living and long, patient working.

I do verily believe that if the Japanese should be permitted to come to this country in unlimited numbers, they would in a few years, by their thrift, enterprise and frugality of living, transform California into a Japanese colony.

It will, therefore, be seen what a great necessity there is for our Government to take prompt action in closing the doors to these undesirable people. If we allow them to gain a strong foothold here, it will be a very difficult matter to get rid of them.

The Japanese are not as peaceable or inoffensive as the Chinese. They have shown that they make as good soldiers as any in the world, and if our Government should disagree with the Mikado it might not take long for him to land half a million Japanese in Manila, and with their formidable navy and torpedo boats, manned by their life-despising and reckless men, give a hard tussle to our own navy at a long distance from home. Before any occasion for this unpleasant situation arises, let us by all means make a treaty with Japan excluding the Japanese laborers from coming to our shores.

The sparsely settled, broad acres of California, and the Western States do require immigration, but that immigration must be of the right kind, composed of the Caucasian race which soon assimilate with us. We can welcome the German, the French, the Italian, the Swiss, the English, the Slavs, and even the Turks, for although on their arrival they are generally uncouth and sometimes unclean, they in a few years pick up the American ideas and adopt American customs. Their children born in this country soon forget their ancestors' mother language and become some of the best citizens, always ready to serve their country with their lives when in need.

It is this kind of immigration which has in one hundred years transformed the deserts of America into the most prosperous, energetic and richest country on the face of the earth. These people must we continue to welcome with open arms, but if we want happiness and prosperity to be maintained in this fair country and handed down to our posterity, we must keep out of it the people of the Mongolian race.

The latest in lids.

Tom Dillon, 712 Market, opp. Call Bldg.

THE Clothiers of San Francisco

FOR HONEST VALUES
—TRADE WITH US—

ROOS BROS.

Fillmore at
O'Farrell

Van Ness at
Bush

BETTA BREAD

Than we bake you cannot find.

Baking is our business. We don't do anything else. All our bread for sale wherever good bread is sold.

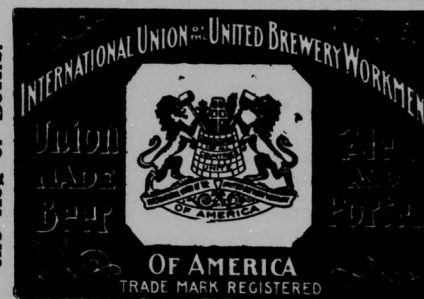
See that your bread has our label. It is put on every loaf for your sake.

CALIFORNIA BAKING CO.

FILLMORE at EDDY

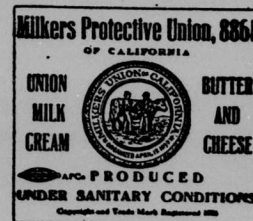
Visit the LARGEST and MOST SANITARY
Bake Shop in the West. You are Welcome.

WHEN YOU
DRINK BEER
See that this Label is on
the Keg or Bottle.



UNION MEN and WOMEN

Insist that your Dairyman or Grocer furnish you MILK, CREAM, BUTTER and CHEESE bearing this Label.



The Label is placed on Cans, Bottles and Packages. It is a guarantee of Union Labor and Sanitary Goods.

Any one desiring Union Milk should correspond with Secretary of Milk Producers' Union. Address 3964 Mission Street.

S. N. WOOD & CO.

Union Made Clothing

== THREE BIG STORES ==

A TALK ON TUBERCULOSIS.

CONTRIBUTED BY THE SAN FRANCISCO ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY AND PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Avoid associating with people who are uncleanly in the matters of coughing and spitting.

Avoid those who spit much, even though they do not cough.

Do not spit around promiscuously yourself.

Spittle and the matter spat up contain the germs of any disease the spitter may have in the nose, mouth, throat, wind-pipe or lungs. To avoid an uncleanly spitter is to avoid his diseases.

Live as much as possible out of doors. Select an out of doors work, if possible. If you have to work in doors let the out of doors air in by having windows open. Always have the windows open in your sleeping rooms.

Fresh air, warm or cold, moist or dry, is the kind of air your lungs were designed to breathe—and they cannot do good breathing with other air.

Avoid breathing, unnecessarily, dusty air. Dust always contains minute living particles and not infrequently these are disease germs. At any rate, dust in the air breathed is something that does not belong in the throat and lungs and has to be coughed up and spat out.

If you have to follow a dusty occupation be sure to breathe through the nose. This organ partially filters the dust out of the air. As a further precaution, wear some veiling over the nose and mouth or a wire mask covered with moist thin cloth to filter the dust out of the air.

Avoid too close personal contact with companions. Do not use their towels, handkerchiefs, cups, forks, pipes.

Always sleep in a bed by yourself, and if possible in a room by yourself, or out of doors.

Do not kiss much, in the family or out of it. *Never kiss anyone on the mouth.*

Keep clean, inside as well as outside. A person wholly clean inside can only die of an accident or old age.

HOW NOT TO GIVE CONSUMPTION.

No one who has tuberculosis in any form can wish to infect another person.

The infection is the *bacillus of tuberculosis*, and is contained in the discharges from the infected part. If there is no discharge from the infected part there can be practically but little danger of giving the disease to another.

Tuberculosis of glands in the neck, or of the bones is dangerous to others only if there is an open wound or sore through which the discharge from the diseased part gets out on the skin and then on the clothing.

The most common form of tuberculosis is tuberculosis of the lungs, and the discharge from the diseased part is coughed up and spat out. The care and the destruction of this material, sometimes called phlegm, or sputum, is the most important point in preventing the giving of the disease to another.

COUGHING.

When one coughs, the material in the throat is, by the act, sprayed, or blown out of the mouth, in fine little drops. Investigation has shown that these little drops may contain the bacillus of tuberculosis if the individual has consumption. If this material gets on the clothing, on furniture or carpets in a house, it dries and then is rubbed off and becomes part of the dust of the place and so may be breathed in by a well person and may give him the disease.

PROTECTION.

A person who has consumption and who must cough should always cover the mouth when coughing with a piece of cloth or with a paper napkin to catch and keep the little drops and their disease germs, and the cloth or paper should afterwards be burned to destroy the germs. This is simple and easy and really only an ordinary cleanly habit.

SPITTING.

A person who has consumption or tuberculosis of the lungs has to spit. No one else should need to do so habitually.

The material spat out contains always the bacillus of tuberculosis, the disease germ.

As in the case of the little drops blown out of the

mouth in coughing, the materials spat out can get on the clothing, or on furniture or carpet or bedding and, drying, can become part of the dust of the room to be breathed in by the well and perhaps give them the disease.

PROTECTION—Always spit in a special receptacle, a spittoon or cuspidor containing some water with carbolic acid added, or any vessel so arranged, or in one of the spit cups which are made of paper, held in a metal frame and the paper part of which can be burned with the matter spat. These can be bought from any druggist. This is again only an ordinary cleanly habit, but it will protect the well from becoming infected and *will also prevent the consumptive from breathing in as dust, his own disease germs and so adding to his disease.*

The consumptive should have separate handkerchiefs and towels and napkins. They may be washed with the others *if all are boiled with soap.*

The consumptive need not have separate dishes and knives and forks and spoons if all the dishes of the household are scalded and boiled with soap in the ordinary cleaning.

The consumptive should always sleep alone in his bed, and, if possible, alone in his room, to protect the well from the material coughed out during sleep when the mouth may not be covered.

HOW TO RECOVER FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

In general the person who has consumption or tuberculosis of the lungs needs rest, to save strength; food, to give strength; and fresh air, to lessen the work and husband the strength of the lungs.

No work or only light work and plenty of nourishing food, and an out of door life by night as well as by day, are essential.

Beyond these general statements this instruction may not go—the sick person must be under the advice of a wise physician for all the detail care his illness demands.

Avoid all physicians who advertise, or promise cures. There are no drugs or medicines which alone will cure tuberculosis. Believe no one who says there is such.

Cures may be gotten by other means than medicines.

THE WORLD OF LABOR.

BY A. J. EISSING.

Eighty per cent of Ireland's emigrants come to this country.

Nearly 60 per cent of Great Britain's non-union men are unemployed.

Australia will soon take steps to further restrict Mongolian immigration.

Some 70,000 persons will be entitled to old-age pensions in London, England.

Dublin, Ireland, has 16,000 unemployed, while Glasgow has 3,000 families receiving relief.

Terence V. Powderly is now connected with the United States Bureau of Labor and Commerce.

The average weekly wages paid to female laborers of all classes in Germany is a little over \$2.25 each.

Great Britain is looking forward to a winter with more people out of work than in many years past.

It costs London \$20 a year to educate a child in school. In Germany the average cost is about \$15, in New York about \$30.

The corporations of Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Glasgow and other places are preparing to meet the distress caused by lack of employment in the coming winter. The work to be provided is of such a character as to be of permanent advantage generally to the localities.

The Pennsylvania Company has issued an order to subordinates that unions of clerks, car repairers, freight handlers, machinists, etc., will not be tolerated, and one union alone is said to have lost several thousand members as a result of the issuance of an ultimatum against labor organizations.

An industrial exhibition is to be held in Turin, Italy, in 1911, from April to October. It is stated that the exhibition will comprise sections devoted to mechanics, electricity, national defenses, transportation, navigation (marine, inland and aerial), and other engineering and scientific subjects.



Chas. Lyons
London Tailor

UNION LABEL USED



Suits To Order \$20 up
Trousers \$5 up
Overcoats \$25 up

771 MARKET ST. Between Third and Fourth Sts.
731 VAN NESS AVE. Between Turk and Eddy
1432 FILLMORE ST. Between Ellis and O'Farrell

If you can't afford a Richmond, get a Hub. It's the next best.

UNION HUB RANGES

\$26.⁰⁰

...On Payments of \$1.00 a Week...

The Pacific Hardware and Steel Company have sold us their entire stock of Union Hub Ranges at a nice fat discount and you get it, too.

The Union Hub is a Standard Range usually sold at THIRTY-FIVE dollars.

STERLING

Furniture Company

1049 Market Street

OPPOSITE McALLISTER

MALICIOUS FALSEHOOD.

The following editorial appeared in the *Morning Oregonian* in its issue of October 16:

"Andrew Furuseth of San Francisco, labor organizer of the Pacific Coast, who spoke at Portland on Wednesday night for Bryan, has been for many years the chief disturber of the shipping business of Pacific ports, and has done more than all others to paralyze it. His specialty has been the Sailors' Union, over which for a long time he had such control as to make it practically impossible for vessels to do business. Sailors lost immensely more in wages than he ever gained for them. But Furuseth did well for himself. It is the general history of work of this kind."

Andrew Furuseth has made a life work of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific. It is true that he has at times tied up the shipping business of the Pacific Coast, but for what purpose? Let us see. Just prior to the advent of this patriot into the labor movement of the Pacific Coast in 1885 the sailors of the United States were unorganized and receiving salaries ranging from \$12 to \$20 per month. At that time a sailor was not regarded as a man. His captain looked upon him as a beast, and had practically all the privileges over him that a man now has over his dog. In 1885 the captain of a ship was the czar of his vessel. He could tie the sailor to the mast and beat him, he could use the belaying pin, he could put his men in irons, or do any and all inhuman acts. The sailor in turn could do nothing to protect himself. He had to work if he wanted to or not, in port and out of port. If he deserted his ship, even for the most cruel and inhuman treatment, the laws of the land made it possible for the captain to jail him for it.

Andrew Furuseth took charge of the Sailors' Union on the Pacific in 1886. He worked and organized. He toiled night and day in the interest of those whom he served. Within one year he so organized his men that he cut the hours of toil to 11 per day and raised the wages of his men to \$35 per month. By 1890 the wages of the men were raised to \$40 per month for 10 hours' work. Mr. Furuseth continued to labor. He went to Congress and there lobbied in the interest of his people. He procured results. To-day the man who follows the sea under the American flag is a respected citizen of the country. He no longer can be bound in chains, cursed and whipped by the heartless, brutal and ignorant representatives of greed.

"But Furuseth did well for himself. It is the general history of work of this kind." This is certainly "the most unkindest cut of all." This man has made no financial gain out of the good work that he has done. If such is the case, we call upon the *Oregonian* to substantiate its saying. Mr. Furuseth has spent his entire life without price in the interest of the enslaved and down trodden.

Prior to the earthquake in San Francisco this man received the magnificent salary of \$15 per week. Many times the sailors insisted upon raising his salary but not until three years ago, when the sailors' organization was in good shape, did Mr. Furuseth consent to a raise in salary to \$20 per week, his present compensation. To-day his property consists of a large trunk filled with books, a hand grip and a suit case. Mr. Furuseth has nothing more. When he arrived in Portland last week he found it necessary to appeal to the sailors of Portland for financial assistance to help him on his way to San Francisco. If our contemporary would recognize the good work that is being accomplished by Andrew Furuseth, and men of his character, and give them credit for it instead of abusing, misrepresenting and maligning them, the world would be sweeter and better for its having existed.—*Portland Labor Press*.

In America over 6,000,000 women are engaged in daily toil in factory, office, store and other employment.

IN MIRTHFUL STRAIN.

BY O. B. JOYFUL.

John and Mary had been sharing one chair all the evening. John sat on the chair and Mary sat on John. After about three hours of this Mary suddenly exclaimed: "Oh, John, aren't you tired?" John smiled a brave, patient smile. "Not now," he said gently. "No, not now. I was about an hour ago, but now I'm only paralyzed."

* * *

James was asked by a friend to go to a concert with him. James consented to go. They had not proceeded far before James had asked how much the seats were. "Well," replied his friend, "the front seats are fifty cents each, back seats twenty-five cents each and programs five cents each." "All right," said James. "I'll sit in the programs."

* * *

A lady complained to her milkman of the quality of milk he sold her.

"Well, mum," said the milkman, "the cows don't get enough grass feed this time o' year. Why, them cows are just as sorry about it as I am. I often see 'em cryin'—regular cryin', mum—because they feel as how their milk don't do 'em credit. Don't you believe it, mum?"

"Oh, yes, I believe it," responded the customer, "but I wish in future you'd see that they don't drop their tears into our can."

* * *

A young woman recently answered an advertisement for a handy girl, and the lady of the house seemed pleased with her. But before engaging there were some questions to ask. "Suppose," said the lady, "now, only suppose, understand—that you were carrying a piece of steak from the kitchen, and by accident should let it slip from the plate to the floor, what would you do in such a case?"

The girl looked the lady square in the eyes for a moment before asking:

"Is it a private family or are there boarders?"

"There are boarders," answered the lady.

"Pick it up and put it back on the plate," replied the girl.

She was engaged.

* * *

"Get my supper!" he said gruffly.

"Get it yourself," she replied. "You didn't marry a cook."

Late that night she heard a noise.

"John," she said, "there is a robber in the house. Get up!"

"Get up yourself," he answered, sleepily. "You didn't marry a policeman."

Finally, however, John, with a revolver, and his wife, with a candle, traced a noise to the kitchen range. John bravely opened the range door and a huge rat jumped out. John pointed the revolver at the animal, but didn't shoot.

"Why didn't you shoot?" asked his wife.

"I couldn't," he replied, smiling grimly; "it was out of my range."

* * *

A judge of one of the United States circuit courts has a five-year-old niece of whom he is very proud. A few days ago she came to him and said with a very serious air:

"Uncle, there is a question about law I want to ask you."

"Well, dear, what is it?" patiently inquired the judge.

"Uncle, if a man had a peacock and it went into another man's yard and laid an egg, who would the egg belong to?"

The judge smiled indulgently and replied:

"Why, the egg would belong to the man who owned the peacock, but he could be prosecuted for trespassing if he went on the other man's property to get it."

The child seemed very much interested in the explanation, and then observed innocently:

"Uncle, did it ever occur to you that a peacock couldn't lay an egg?"

Kelleher & Browne**The Irish Tailors**


7th and MARKET STS.
San Francisco
Tel. Market 3306

FALL STYLES now ready for your inspection.

POSITIVELY the best made to order SUITS in the City for the price.

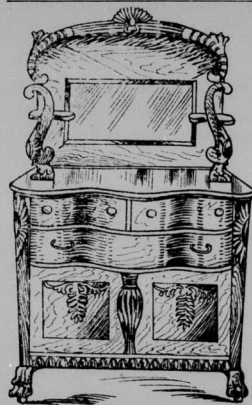
We Challenge Comparison

First Firm to Adopt the Label in San Francisco



First-Class Union Tailors Employed

OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS
UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK

**Handsome Serviceable Sideboard**

A Little Down
\$1 a week

No Extra for Credit

Credit is a Powerful Factor When Furnishing Your Home.

It increases your buying power, putting you on a level with people of means.

Credit at this store is FREE to everyone.

If you want to furnish your home, simply pay a little down, then a little each week or month.

We have turned thousands of houses into homes and will do the same for you.

Cash or Credit, our price is the same.

NEWMAN'S FURNITURE CARPETS STOVES

CLOTHING FOR MEN AND WOMEN 2200-2212 Mission Street

The Big Installment House
Cor. 18th and Mission—Cash or Credit

The Central Trust Company
Of California

Chas. F. Leege, President B. G. Tognazzi, Manager

CAPITAL PAID IN \$1,500,000.00
SURPLUS - - - - - \$100,000.00

Check Accounts Solicited

Interest on Savings Accounts at rate of 4% per annum

Market and Sansome Streets

BRANCHES:

624 Van Ness Ave. and 3039 Sixteenth St.

LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council.

Office S. F. Labor Temple - 312-316 Fourteenth St.
Telephone, Market 2853

WILL J. FRENCH,..... Editor

Single subscriptions.....\$1.00 a year
To unions subscribing for their entire membership, 80 cents a year for each subscription.
Single copies, 5 cents.

Changes of address must be received at publication office not later than Monday in order to be made for current week. When giving notice of such changes, state old address as well as new.

Entered at Postoffice, San Francisco, Cal., as second class matter.



C. A. Shea of the stationary firemen lost his wife recently. The union adjourned its last meeting as a mark of respect to the deceased and an expression of sympathy for Mr. Shea.

The Iron Trades Council at its meeting last Monday night discussed the proposed salt water system and favored the insertion of a clause in the contracts for building the same that all work shall be under the eight-hour rule. It also expressed itself strongly in favor of having all work in connection with the system contracted for with local people who shall carry out the idea of home industry.

A. H. McQuilkin, editor of *The Inland Printer* and *Inland Stationer*, and associated with the I. T. U. technical trade school, is visiting the Pacific Coast. There are few men better known in printing circles than Mr. McQuilkin. He is enthusiastic over the possibilities of the supplementary trade education plan of the printers, and is acquiring a knowledge of conditions that can only come from a personal visit to the different sections of the country.

The Vallejo Trades and Labor Council has decided to make the *LABOR CLARION* the official paper of the body. In sending word of the action taken, Secretary P. H. Leavitt writes: "I believe this will prove to be a preliminary step towards the not far distant time when the unions of this city will consider the *LABOR CLARION* the publication most to be desired and the only one in this vicinity devoted entirely to their interests." We return thanks for the substantial evidence of co-operation and the kind words from the trade unionists of Vallejo.

City Engineer Marsden Manson delivered an eloquent address last Friday evening before the Labor Council on the advantages of procuring a water supply from the Hetch Hetchy Valley in the Sierra Nevada Mountains. The picture slides were excellent, and, as described by Mr. Manson, made a lasting impression on the delegates. The Council unanimously indorsed resolutions calling for municipal ownership, favoring the Hetch Hetchy proposition, and urging affiliated unions to vote accordingly. Mr. Manson was given a rising vote of thanks for his talk.

The powers-that-be in the management of the United Railroads have discharged a number of men from one of the barns because it was believed they were members of a union, or had inclinations toward organizing. The men in other barns are expecting a like visitation of official wrath. It is asserted that the employees are compelled to stand watch in the various barns from ten to sixteen hours a day in order to put in from three to six hours' work, the present schedule permitting none of the extra men to earn more than \$15 per week. However that may be, there can be no doubt that the best way to assist the formation of a union is to treat men as though they had none of the rights that are popularly supposed to go with American citizenship.

THE IRON TRADES AGREEMENT.

After the labor disturbances of last year were settled, the agreement reached between the disputants in the iron trades industry was regarded by the citizens generally as a step in the right direction. It illustrated the benefit to be derived by mutual concession. A committee from the Civic League did splendid work in effecting a settlement, and though there were many who somewhat naturally considered that eighteen months was a long time to wait for a reduction of fifteen minutes in the day's work, yet wise counsel prevailed, and the unions concerned are on the eve of the introduction, by gradual installments, of the eight-hour workday.

This is a notable victory for the power of organization. Not only that, it is the wedge for the installation of the shorter workday in the industry under discussion all over the United States. It may take years to fulfill this prophecy, but the time will come when it will prove true.

In every occupation where mechanics are employed, it has been the experience that hours are reduced as soon as it is found feasible in one section to operate under a shorter system. This will undoubtedly prove to be the case among the men who handle iron and steel, build machinery or prepare the molds.

The printers of these United States have proved the virtue of the eight-hour workday. Their gigantic struggle is too fresh in the minds of readers to require more than passing reference. In San Francisco, the pioneer city in the inauguration, the time was gained the unionists by an arrangement similar to that under which the iron trades are working. At first there was opposition to a wait of six months—a good deal shorter period than eighteen months—but cool judgment prevailed, and the members of the Typographical Union reaped the benefit—the eight-hour day as a result of negotiation and conference.

It is true that an effort was made to return to nine hours after the expiration of the agreement, but public opinion, the press, the majority of the employers, and, needless to say, the men and women in the various organizations connected with the printing industry, were a unit to retain the eight-hour day. Many of the employers who locked out their men did so against their wish—under business compulsion and through efforts of Eastern agitators.

In the press of San Francisco there have been occasional references to what may or may not happen next month in the iron industry. These are believed to be the offspring of the ever-alert newspaper mind. Someone told someone else something, and soon a "story" develops out of nothing.

The officers of the Iron Trades are not going to ask that the eight and three-quarter hour day be delayed. The men in the unions are of similar mind. There will be no trouble on that score.

The position of the employers can best be described by quoting the following from the *Monthly News-Letter* of the California Metal Trades Association:

"REDUCTION OF FIFTEEN MINUTES IN WORK DAY

"Agreement, made this day of June, 1907, between the California Metal Trades Association on the one part, and the Iron Trades Council of San Francisco, on the other part,

"That considering the condition of San Francisco at the present time and the injury that would result to the city's interests from a continuation of the dispute in the iron trades, we mutually agree:

"First—That all shops shall be opened and men return to work during the week of June 8, 1907, on the hours and pay prevailing April 30, 1907, the minimum wage rate per day of this date to prevail during the life of this agreement.

"Second—That nine hours shall constitute a day's work until December 1, 1908; from December 1, 1908, until June 1, 1909, 8¾ hours shall constitute a day's work; from June 1, 1909, until December 1, 1909, 8½ hours shall constitute a day's work; from December 1, 1909, until June 1, 1910, 8¼ hours shall constitute a day's work; after June 1, 1910, 8 hours shall constitute a day's work."

THE CASE OF JAN JANOFF POUREN.

At the San Jose convention of the California State Federation of Labor a resolution was unanimously carried instructing the incoming executive board to urge President Roosevelt to refuse to extradite a Russian exile named Jan Janoff Pouren at the request of the Czar's government.

The case has attracted country-wide attention, and in New York City a committee composed of doctors and citizens of standing is directing the efforts in behalf of a friendless Russian whose sole crime is believed to be opposition of a political nature to the tyranny of the Russian dynasty. That government's own papers allege of Pouren that "at the time of the revolutionary movement he has taken part in the same," and he is prosecuted under certain sections of the Russian penal code one of which punishes "rising against the established authorities." Two men, of whom the Czar's papers say that they were accomplices of Pouren, were tried by a field court-martial and shot.

In free America no man should be surrendered on such evidence as that presented by the Russian government. Not a single one of the depositions is supported by an oath, nor was the interpreter sworn by whom the depositions were translated from the Lettish into the Russian language. It is a notorious fact established by an investigation committee of the Duma and admitted by the Minister of the Interior that, in the District of Riga, where the prosecution of Pouren has originated, torture has been practiced by the officials to force testimony against suspected revolutionists. It appears from the papers submitted by the Russian government in this case that Pouren's neighbors who were suspected of having given him shelter were subjected to corporal punishment by the troops. Unsworn depositions secured in star chamber proceedings under martial law should not be accepted, and the people of this country never intended that extradition on such un-American evidence should be permitted.

A "bill of rights" has been prepared in the statement of the Pouren Defense Conference. The three main planks are:

"First, the political character of his deeds, which no technicality can obscure.

"Second, the dangerous precedent that would be set by violating the right of asylum, thus immediately jeopardizing the refugees who have come here relying upon it.

"Third, that no reason is strong enough to give over any man to torture."

Several papers not accustomed to declaring themselves without investigation are publishing editorials in defense of the little flaxen-haired Russian. Among them might be mentioned several New York dailies, the *Outlook* and the *Springfield Republican*.

A few days ago Secretary Root decided that Pouren was wanted in Russia to be punished for political rather than for criminal offenses. He directed that the proceedings be dismissed, and Pouren was for a few minutes a free man.

The Russian consul-general in New York had retained some of the most expensive lawyers in that city and they caused Pouren to be at once re-arrested on charges of arson, burglary, murder and attempt to commit murder, and the consul-general and his lawyers will first have to convince the United States commissioner in New York that Pouren should be extradited, and then the case will be reviewed by Secretary Root.

One doesn't need to be a student to realize the infamies practised by the government now demanding Jan Janoff Pouren. Its history is written in blood. Human liberty is a by-word in the domains of the Czar. The Cossacks have, under orders, killed thousand of people of the millions blindly groping for the light—for the opportunity to stand forth as men and women and express themselves on the questions of the day. In order to keep its subjects in complete subjection, the Russian government has committed deeds that have horrified the world. Truly the cry to "first wash your bloody hands" applies to the Czar.

NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX.

A Unique Advertisement.

During the late political campaign the candidates for office were anxious to press their particular claims upon the public mind. In Oakland the *Tribune* solicited "write ups" of the aspirants for superior judges, accompanied by their pictures, at \$15.00 per head. Adolph Bruenn, Democratic nominee, agreed to the tariff, and promised to have his "copy" about himself ready on a certain date. When the solicitor called, Mr. Bruenn told him that he would insist upon the insertion of the substance of a *Tribune* editorial that appeared the night before. Inasmuch as this editorial was, to put it mildly, not flattering to the Democratic nominee, there was some objection. However, the contract was lived up to, and amid the pictures and personal eulogies of the other candidates in the *Tribune* appeared a half-tone of the gentleman who is the base of this "note," accompanied by the following in large black type:

"My personal character and integrity denounced by the *Tribune*, October 29, 1908, as 'odious beyond comparison,' my best recommendation.

"ADOLPH BRUENN,

"Candidate for Superior Judge."

* * *

The Consistency and Persistency of John P. Irish.

Two weeks ago the Outdoor Art League of the California Club held a meeting. There was singing, instrumental music and speaking. As might be inferred, the occasion called for some sentiment and the expression of views pertaining to the embellishment of this fair land. But John P. Irish was there. He promised to deliver a talk on "Our Oriental Trade." As the heading puts it, with that "consistency" and "persistency" for which the gentleman is noted, he availed himself of the opportunity to assail the trade union. John told of the impossibility of building up the merchant marine, because the bold sailors insisted on apprentice regulations, wanted to eat on board ship, and generally conducted themselves as though they felt they had some rights on sea, as well as on land. Mr. Irish wanted America to follow the example of China and Japan in order to increase our shipping business. He evidently favors the Asiatic expansion of our commerce, regardless of the importance of having a marine service that shall be in keeping with a white man's country. It is doubtful whether the sailors have any regulations covering apprentices. John, as likely as not, dipped into his oratorical bag for the usual stock arguments he has been using for years.

Not content with his onslaught on the men who sail the seas, Mr. Irish touched on the teamsters who have successfully opposed a proposal to turn one of the down-town streets into a railroad track. He didn't like it, and said so. Then the club was swung for organized labor in general. The movement was cited as guilty of this and convicted of that, and, altogether, we had a bad quarter of an hour, or, more likely, an hour and a quarter.

In nearly every case, the most severe criticism of the trade union comes from men like John P. Irish. With a salary running into the thousands, a workday of less than eight hours, a Government position as Naval Officer of Customs, a political record that agrees with his job, the gentleman spends some of the time we all pay for (on the assumption that he is working for us) in these diatribes against the union. Some men might feel a delicacy under the circumstances, but not so John. Truly he is both consistent and persistent.

The labor movement will live long after its detractors have left this sphere of usefulness. To blindly criticise and endeavor to make believe that there is no good thing connected with "collective bargaining" is one way of expressing one's self, but it has many disadvantages.

If we followed Mr. Irish's method of investigating, we might retaliate by elaborating upon the charge made editorially in a morning paper that he had sold a swamp to the Government on which to erect the post office at Seventh and Mission. The

first thing to do in such a matter would be to ascertain whether Mr. Irish ever had a swamp to sell. Then the next thing to do would be to find out if the gentleman sold a swamp.

In all seriousness, however, John P. Irish may be sincere in his advocacy of Japanese and his dislike for trade unions, but evidence has been furnished in the columns of this paper that he was positively "rabid" in his opposition to Asiatics some years ago, and his language was neither choice or to be misunderstood. Of course all men have the right to change their beliefs. It is well they should, at times. However that may be, the observer is apt to view a man's utterances from his associations, and Mr. Irish is cited in the press as having "leanings" toward one of the large steamship corporations that prefers the non-unionist—because he's cheap—and the Jap—because he's cheaper.

* * *

A Deserved Criticism of Chancellor Day.

Last Tuesday the Sacramento *Bee* published the following straight-from-the-shoulder article:

"Chancellor James R. Day, of the Syracuse University, is a man who should no longer be permitted to instruct the youth of the land. He has consistently and continuously championed the cause of public dishonor and blackguarded every effort at public honor. He is now to the front brazenly and shamelessly declaring that the Standard Oil letters, as revealed by W. R. Hearst, are no discredit either to John D. Archbold, their author, or to Senator Foraker and other national legislators to whom they were written; that it was perfectly proper for the Standard Oil to try to influence legislation in the manner it did; and that any business man has a right to endeavor to so influence legislation.

"The manner in which the Standard Oil 'influenced legislation' was by bribing national legislators to repudiate their duty to the citizens, and to deliver them into the hands of the syndicated trusts. The Standard Oil 'influenced' national legislation by buying national legislators to become traitors to their master, the general public, and to hand it over to the common enemy.

"This shameless and brazen defender and champion of public thieves and public corruptionists also blackguarded Roosevelt and Bryan for their published remarks concerning that arch hypocrite and sublimated scoundrel, John D. Rockefeller. It would be thought that common decency, if nothing else, would stop a public educator from brazenly and shamelessly blackguarding honest men who are trying to do their duty against public corruptionists and would stop him from rushing into the public sunlight to become the vociferous champion of public scoundrelism.

"But Chancellor James R. Day is evidently one of those public bootblacks who are perfectly willing to blacken the boots of any man who puts up money for himself or for the institution over which he presides."

* * *

A Man Who Almost Refused \$1,000,000.

From Chicago comes a story of a man who, having been quite unexpectedly left a fortune of \$1,000,000, hesitated about accepting for fear his now happy family would become miserable. The man is sixty years of age, possesses eight children, and was fearful that the sudden wrench from a flat to a mansion might have just as many drawbacks as conveniences. His wife also has fears, but possibly she would prefer \$2,000,000. The papers fail to state the condition of the children's minds. Possibly they are more open to the conviction that money is the root of all evil.

Inasmuch as no word has come over the wire that the \$1,000,000 bequeathed has been refused, it is safe to say the sum was accepted—particularly as a Chicago man was concerned. Nevertheless, there is food for thought in the old gentleman's reasons why his family should remain in the flat. These same reasons cause a good many of us to keep on the even tenor of our way, and there is the additional reason that no one has offered us the amount of \$1,000,000.

"A WORKINGMAN'S CHURCH."

BY REV. CHARLES STELZLE.

Recently, an earnest, and I believe, thoroughly sincere trades unionist advocated the plan of organizing a church within the ranks of organized labor, which should be composed exclusively of working people who made a profession of Christianity. The ministers, the officers, the teachers, the singers,—all who had anything to do with this novel organization, were to come from the ranks of the toilers.

Repeatedly has it been suggested to me that I organize the Christian trades unionists in the labor movement into separate trades unions. But always have I declined to become the advocate of such a scheme for practically the same reasons that prompt me to disapprove of the organization of working people into separate religious organizations of any kind.

Perhaps the strongest objection to such a plan is the fact that workmen themselves do not believe in "class" churches. I once wrote to three hundred of the prominent leaders of labor, asking their opinions concerning the organization of a distinctively "workingman's" church. Only three of the three hundred were favorably disposed toward the proposition. Among the reasons given for opposing it were the following: "If true religion means anything, it means the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, and an exclusive church would be contrary to that doctrine." "While workmen are poor, they are also proud, and they would be slow to connect themselves with an exclusive institution which might possibly be dubbed 'a poor man's church.'" "A church established exclusively for the workingman would deteriorate. There would ultimately arise a secluded, isolated, and forsaken spirit, that would eventually end in strife and dissatisfaction."

One of the reasons given for the organization of this "workingman's church" is that the church is making "many great and grievous mistakes." But isn't that also true of the labor union? Must we therefore pull out of the labor union all of the Christian men and those of high moral principles and place them into a separate organization? Is it not better to keep them where they are, so that through their influence they may correct the errors which are now being made? This is equally true of the church. We need every loyal Christian trades unionist in the church, just as we need the loyal Christian trade unionist in the labor union.

Such a process of seclusion as has been suggested would also result in a sort of pharisaical spirit which would practically destroy the influence of the Christian men who would engage in such an enterprise. The "I am better than thou" attitude makes few converts.

What we really need today is a straightforward, manly, Christian life, lived out both in the church and in the labor union, without much flourishing of trumpets. That kind of living will soon rectify the mistakes both in the church and in the labor union, and it will also usher in the day when there will exist a truer spirit of real brotherhood.

HOURS FOR SHOE OPERATIVES.

The question as to the number of hours to be worked by shoe operatives was discussed early last week at Leicester at a conference between representatives of the Boot Manufacturers' Federation and the Shoe Operatives' Union of England. The Mayor of Leicester took great interest in the subject and was induced to preside at the meeting. There had been trouble in the industry, and the union had demanded a forty-eight-hour week, which the employers resisted. It is now agreed that a fifty-two-hour week should be accepted conditionally. A question as to whether women's labor was intended to come within the provisions of the terms of settlement was referred to Lord James of Hereford, the umpire. The question of the reduction of hours to fifty-two per week will be submitted to both organizations, and if approved will become effective next April.

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held
November 6, 1908.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., Vice-President J. M. Scott in the chair. Delegate Misner appointed Vice-President *pro tem*. Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

CREDENTIALS—Gooks, M. E. Stirling, vice Anton Balslow. Leather Workers, J. McCabe. Tailors, Geo. Braun, vice Martin Noonan. Delegates seated.

Credentials from Cooks Helpers' Union were referred to the Executive Committee.

COMMUNICATIONS—Filed—From Mayor Taylor, acknowledging letter in relation to the ambulance drivers of the Emergency Hospitals, and advising that the same be referred to the Board of Health. *Referred to Executive Committee*.—From International Steam Engineers' Union, No. 64, advising Council of the employment of Japanese in the Spreckels Market, Polk and Post streets. From Dr. Henry Sherman, relative to lectures on tuberculosis. From the Amalgamated Ladies Garment Cutters' Association, No. 10, relative to unfair firms. *Referred to LABOR CLARION*.—From Typographical Union of Hartford, Conn., in relation to unfair fire insurance companies.

REPORTS OF UNIONS—Carriage and Wagon Workers—Reported trade dull; Holmes & Co., carriage manufacturers, unfair to organized labor; ask the assistance of delegates; will hold a ball on Thanksgiving evening at Garden Rink, Mission street, near Sixteenth. Stable Employees—Business fair; received 26 applications for membership; also that the Golden Gate Stables are still unfair and ask the cooperation of Barbers' Union in regard to Deckleman Bros., who are stabling their wagons in the above-named stables. Barbers—Trade dull; will assist Stablemen as far as possible; ask delegates to look for shop card.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—The committee considered the reply of President Tobin of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, in relation to the complaint of Local No. 216, and after reading same the Secretary was instructed to summon representatives of the local for an explanation; concurred in. The committee, at the request of the American Federation of Labor, appointed Bro. J. O. Walsh as organizer for San Francisco and vicinity, with the understanding he work in conjunction with Council in the matter of affiliated unions. Bro. Walsh was authorized to commence work immediately; concurred in.

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE—Chairman Walsh reported of the efforts made to locate the officers of the Oyster Workers' and Wool Sorters and Graders' Unions in order to obtain the books, etc., of the two unions; also reported that the committee recommended that in so much as the asbestos workers have jurisdiction of that class of work done by the pipe sewers, that the pipe sewers make application for membership to the above-named organization; report of committee concurred in.

AUDITING COMMITTEE—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

SPECIAL ORDER OF BUSINESS—The resolution relative to the Hetch Hetchy water supply was taken up and Delegate Casey and City Engineer Manson reviewed the matter in regard to a supply of pure water for the city, and illustrated same by maps and views. After a thorough explanation had been given, it was moved and seconded that the resolutions be adopted by the Council; and we further pledge ourselves to work and vote for the bond election, Thursday, November 12th.

A rising vote being asked for the resolutions were adopted unanimously. Moved that a rising vote of thanks be tendered to City Engineer Manson for his valuable and instructive lecture; carried.

RECEIPTS—Butchers, \$8; Stereotypers and Electrotypers, \$4; Pile Drivers, \$6; Ship Drillers, \$2; Machine Coopers, \$4; Machinists, \$20; Beer Drivers, \$6; Ship Painters, \$8; Bartenders, \$10; Tanners, \$2; Milk Wagon Drivers, \$8; Soda Water Bottlers, \$2. Total, \$80.

EXPENSES—Secretary, \$30; postage, \$3; stenographer, \$20; S. F. Labor Council Hall Assn., rent, \$62; Woodlawn Stables, horse and buggy, \$6; H. S. Crocker Co., stationery, \$11; Crocker-Langley Co., \$6; LABOR CLARION, \$25; Examiner, 75 cents; Bulletin, 25 cents; Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co., \$13.15. Total, \$177.15.

Adjourned at 11:15 p. m. Respectfully submitted,
JOHN I. NOLAN, Secretary *pro tem*.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home.

American Tobacco Company.

Atchinson, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company
Bekin Van and Storage Company.

Brockton Shoe Company, 1025 Fillmore street.

Butterick patterns and publications.

Capitol Restaurant, 726 Turk street.

Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal

Clark's Bakery, 439 Van Ness Ave.

Golden Gate Stables, 806 Buchanan.

Guadalupe Dairy.

Gunst, M. A., Cigar Stores.

Hart, M., furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore Street.

McRoskey Sanitary Bedding Co., 927 Market.
Moraghan Oyster Company.

National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.

Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend street.

Steigler Bros., 711-713 Market street, tailors.

Sutro Baths.

Terminus Barber Shop, 16 Market Street.

United Cigar Stores.

Orpheum.

The bill for next week at the Orpheum has a most attractive appearance. The Musical Blacksmiths, with Cass William and Eva Staley, will be the headliners. It is an amusing and ingenious combination of harmony and fun with clever mechanical and electrical transformation effects. A comedy act, entitled "Play Ball," will be introduced by Welch, Mealy and Montrose. Lew Hawkins, appropriately styled the Chesterfield of Minstrelsy, will reappear after a year's absence, and entertain with new songs and witticisms. William Morrow and Verda Schellberg will be seen in a characteristic little play of frontier life, entitled "Happy's Millions." Next week will conclude the engagement of Henry Norton & Co., the Hengler Sisters and Mr. and Mrs. Allison. It will also be the last of the Millman Trio of which handsome and dainty Bird Millman is such a thrilling and fascinating feature. A new series of Orpheum Motion Pictures will conclude a delightful performance.

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

In the state of Queensland, Australia, there is a pension system for widows left with the care of children. Under the new scale of weekly payments, taking effect on May 1st last, the allowance for one child was \$1.22; two children, \$1.10 each; three children, 97 cents each; four children, 91 cents each; more than four children, a maximum of \$4.38. The state has found it wiser, so Consular Agent Caldwell, of Brisbane, writes to *Daily Consular and Trade Reports*, to pension the mother than to condemn her to such employment as would cause her to neglect her children.

WAS NO STRIKE-BREAKER.

Gen. Rosecrans, who was in command of the soldiers in St. Louis, 1864, detailed a number of men who were printers to take the places of strikers on the *Democrat* and *Republican*. The union printers sent in a report of the condition of affairs to President Lincoln. The answer returned was as follows: "Order those soldiers back to duty in the ranks. The servants of the federal government shall not interfere with the legitimate demands of labor so long as I am president."—*Buffalo Republican*.

Papa's Pants
Won't Fit Willie

any better than a ready-to-wear suit will fit you, because it was not made for you, being a hit and miss proposition, with but few hits.

How different with our suits, made especially to your form under our personal supervision, remedying any defects or peculiarities of your build, made of selected high-grade fabrics by expert tailors. Guaranteed in every particular and cheaper than the best hand-me-downs.

PANTS TO ORDER \$4.75

SUITS \$25 and UP

McDonald & Collett

TWO STORES

741 Market St.
Opp. Grant Ave.

2184-86 Mission St.
Near 18th St.

Orpheum

Ellis Street, near
Fillmore

Absolutely Class A. Theatre Building

For the Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon

Phone West 6000

MATINEE EVERY DAY

ARTISTIC VAUDEVILLE.

STALEY AND HIRBECK'S NOVELTY TRANSFORMATION INTRODUCING "THE MUSICAL BLACKSMITHS;" WELCH, MEALY & MONTROSE; LEW HAWKINS; WILLIAM MORROW; VERDA SCHELLBERG & CO.; HENRY HORTON & CO.; MAY AND FLO HENGLER; MR. AND MRS. ALLISON; NEW ORPHEUM MOTION PICTURES. Last Week of the immense sensation THE MILLMAN TRIO WITH MISS BIRD MILLMAN, the Charming Dancing Aerial Wonder.

Evening Prices—10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00.
Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays)
10, 25, 50c.

SORENSEN CO.

RELIABLE

Jewelers and Opticians

Repairing our Specialty
Eyes Examined FREE

Alarm Clocks, 60c. up

Established for ten years on Sixth St.
near Mission, now located at

715 MARKET ST., near Third

1255 Fulton St., near Devisadero

2593 Mission St., near 22d

22K, 18K, 14K Gold Wedding Rings

PHONE CONNECTION TO ALL STORES

Winchester Hotel
76 Third Street

Near Market

SAME LOCATION AND PRICES AS FORMERLY.

TELEPHONE DOUGLAS 2210

500 SINGLE & FAMILY ROOMS

Single Rooms . . . 50c and up per day.
Single Rooms . . . \$3.00 and up per week.
Family Rooms . . . 75c and up per day.
Family Rooms, \$4.00 to \$8.00 per week.

FREE BUS AND HAND BAGGAGE TO AND FROM
THE HOTEL.

ALL MARKET AND THIRD STREET CARS RUN BY
THE HOTEL.

ROLKIN & SHARP, Proprietors

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

H. L. White, ex-Secretary-Treasurer, has returned to the city, for the winter, at least. "Harry" looks well, and brings the encouraging report that Mrs. White, who underwent a capital operation, is slowly but surely regaining her health.

The following officers were elected by Stockton Typographical Union at the October regular meeting: President, Niels C. Peterson; Vice-President, W. H. Atkins; Secretary-Treasurer, H. S. Hornage; Sergeant-at-Arms, H. J. von Detten; Executive Committee—C. O. Rimington, E. U. Williams and H. M. Doty; Auditing Committee—D. J. Matthews, F. M. Gum and F. E. Fithian; Delegates to Allied Printing Trades Council—W. H. Atkins, Alvin Schwisher and R. H. Conklin; Delegates to Central Labor Council—R. H. Conklin and Alvin Schwisher.

If any member contemplates a trip to Mexico in search of the elusive dollar or a warm composing room, he is invited to read the following excerpt from a document issued by our fellow craftsmen in the City of Mexico: "Inasmuch as the business offices of both English newspapers in Mexico, the *Herald* (morning) and the *Record* (evening) have lately been in receipt of a great many communications from linotype operators from various sections of the United States who are desirous of coming to Mexico City, it is but just that the conditions existing here should be made known to all members of the craft in the United States. A ten per cent reduction in wages has recently been made, making the day scale \$49.50 (Mex.), and the night scale \$54 (Mex.), just half that amount in United States money. All Americans in Mexico City are straight card men. Hours of work, eight per day. Business manager demands dead-line of 2,000 lines, clock count; type 7-point; copy, half or two-thirds reprint, making a man set minimum of 44,000 ems per day at a wage scale of \$27.50 American money. Conditions of shop are unhealthy, no means of heating the work room being provided and mornings cold. Living and rent high. All fair linotype operators, machinists, and operator-machinists warned to stay away from Mexico City under present conditions."

The Monterey *Cypress* is authority for the statement that the printers of Monterey and Pacific Grove are considering the formation of a union. There are sufficient "typos" employed to apply for a charter, and it is said that another paper will be established in Monterey and a job office in Pacific Grove.

Sacramento Typographical Union has subscribed for 2,000 shares of Labor Temple stock. The organization had 750 shares, and the action at the last meeting placed No. 46 in the second contributing place—the carpenters having purchased 6,000 shares. The enthusiasm in the Temple proposition is growing, and it will not be very long until Sacramento will have a home for its trade unionists.

The signs point to the near installation of the eight-hour day in those offices that have opposed its introduction. From New York and Chicago come word that the remnants of the Typothetae are "considering" the matter. The New York Typothetae recently issued the following statement: "When the printers made the demand for the eight-hour workday in 1906 the time was not ripe for it. If the eight-hour day comes next January it will be because the employers consider the time ripe for it. It will not be by any compulsion of the unions."

At the beginning of the eight-hour fight the United Typothetae established a linotype plant at Springdale, Conn., with the intention, says the *Printing Trade News*, of instructing girls and young men to become expert operators, thus hoping to be in a better position to fight the union. The plan was a failure, for the reason that as soon as the learners became experts they joined the union to get the benefit of union wages and short hours. The plant was sold recently to the Robert Kerr Company.

Information is wanted about Frank M. Warner, last heard of in Conconully, Washington. He is a printer, 35 years of age, of pleasing appearance.

L. L. Warner of the *Cascade Miner*, Roslyn, Washington, is anxious to hear of his relative.

Milwaukee Typographical Union, No. 23, after an energetic campaign against non-union show printing, takes pleasure in announcing that the Riverside Printing Company, show printers of Milwaukee, have granted the demands of the union and use the label.

The last non-union shop at St. Joe, Mo., has signed up, and the eight-hour fight is a thing of the past.

At the last meeting of No. 21 the following proposed amendments to the laws were adopted by the necessary two-thirds vote (members are urged to read them carefully):

"All vacancies in the regular office force, caused by resignation or otherwise, must be filled within ten (10) days; provided, the foreman does not notify the chairman of the chapel that such situation is not needed for office requirements."

"On morning and evening newspapers twelve (12) hours must intervene between the time of quitting and starting work, but no member shall be allowed to work more than twelve hours in any twenty-four. This shall not apply on Saturdays, or to evening newspapers publishing Sunday editions, or to unusual emergencies."

"Chapels may provide for the time to go to lunch, but the foreman cannot keep an employee more than four hours before allowing lunch, except in case of emergency. A second lunch time must be allowed when more than two (2) hours' overtime are required."

A communication was received from the Board of Trustees of the Union Printers' Home. It was stated that the Board was reluctantly forced to believe that sometimes the request for admittance was based on a desire for a vacation, and the error of this was pointed out. It was suggested that members of the I. T. U., when making their wills, remember the Home, for often-times printers died without kith or kin and their estates would go to strangers. A word of advice was given against sending members to the Home who were in an advanced state of tuberculosis. This course hastens death. The altitude and climate are unsuited for chronic cases of lung trouble.

Ask for union-label cigars and tobacco.

EAGLESON CO. PACIFIC SHIRT CO. WILSON CO.

Reliable Shirts and Men's
Furnishing Goods

Large Stock-Popular Prices

1453 Fillmore St. near O'Farrell St.
1158 Market St. near Jones
Also Los Angeles and Sacramento.

CAN'T BUST 'EM
OVERALLS & PANTS
UNION MADE
ARGONAUT SHIRTS

LADY SHOPPERS

Appreciating the fact that the retail shopping district is fast rehabilitating itself in the vicinity of Fourth and Market we call your attention to our convenient banking location at 783 Market, near Fourth.

Checking and Savings accounts solicited.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

Open Saturday Evenings for the convenience of
Depositors, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

The Cream of All Beers YOSEMITE -:- LAGER

A Home Product and Best on Market

GUARANTEED TO CONFORM STRICTLY
TO THE NEW PURE FOOD ACT

BREWED BY

ENTERPRISE
BREWING CO.

San Francisco, Cal.



This is the Label of the
Journeyman
Tailors' Union

OF AMERICA used on
Custom-Made Clothing

The following named custom tailoring firms are
entitled to use the Union Label of Journeymen
Tailors' Union of America:

Kelleher & Browne, 11-15 Seventh St.
Abe Jacobs, 2581 Mission St.
Armstrong & Levy, 44 Eddy St.
Nate Levy, 1020 Fillmore St.
Rosenblum & Abraham, 1050 Golden Gate Ave.
L. J. Borck, 421 Haight St.
O'Connor, 132 Van Ness Ave.
P. Gilligan, Mission St., at 20th.
Dixon & McCrystle, 219 Kearny St.
McDonald & Collett, 2184 Mission St.
Broadway Tailors, 1753 O'Farrell St.
Imperial Clothiers, 2696 Mission St.
T. P. O'Dowd, 174 Church St.
H. LeBaron Smith, 756 Golden Gate Ave.
Charles Lyons, 1432 Fillmore; 731 Van Ness Ave.
and 771 Market St.
W. F. Peters, 3040 Mission St.
A. H. Behm, 3030 24th St.
Jausatits & Kainen, 923 Buchanan St.
Joe Fass, 2977 Mission St.
Martin Bros., Humboldt Bank Building.
Asher Bros., 1150 Market St.
J. Dresner, 1188 McAllister St.
Thos. J. Davis, 926 Market St.
M. Weiner, 3005 16th St.
Neuhaus & Co., 506 Market St.
J. T. Ellsworth, 325 Bush St.
H. Levy, 3027 16th St.
Peterson & Harrison, 2756 Mission St.
J. J. Sword, 3013 24th St.
S. Jones, 2873 16th St.
C. L. Braun, 303 Noe St.
Ryan Bros., 2469 Mission St.

PRACTICAL PRINTING

WE PRINT
THE LABOR
CLARION

Banners and Lapel Buttons a Specialty

Walter N. Brunt Co.

391 Jessie St., at Fifth

PHONE KEARNY 1966 OPPOSITE U. S. MINT



PRICES RIGHT
PROMPT DELIVERY

AMONG THE UNIONS.

The news that Charles T. Schuppert, a charter member of the Musicians' Union and one of the Labor Council's trustees, was suffering from an attack of paralysis, has caused inquiries of concern from his many friends. Early in the week word came from the German Hospital that the patient was improving rapidly, and the prospects are that he will soon be out on the street.

* * *

J. O. Walsh is hard at work organizing unions and building up those that require attention and advice. No better selection could have been made by the Labor Council, for Mr. Walsh has had experience in this line.

* * *

Emil Schaerer was elected president of Bakers' Union, No. 24, at the regular meeting of that organization Saturday evening. The union voted to reaffiliate with the Provision Trades Council and will hereafter be represented by seven delegates in that body. President Frank Holt of the Provision Trades Council addressed the meeting.

* * *

The "home industry" committees of the Iron Trades Council and the Metal Trades Association held a joint meeting in the offices of the Association last Friday. Plans for retaining in San Francisco the metal work of the auxiliary salt water system were discussed. Data was presented by both committees to show that San Francisco had facilities for furnishing most of the machinery, hydrants, cross joints and small pipe necessary for the installation of the proposed system.

* * *

The boilermakers settled their differences at last Sunday's meeting. Steps were taken to have the Superior Court release the money held pending proceedings, in order that the debts of the two lodges of by-gone days may be settled. The following were elected as the officers for the ensuing term: H. T. Gildea, president and corresponding secretary; M. Mahoney, vice-president; T. Gray, recording secretary; Thomas Culligan, treasurer. The reorganized lodge will hereafter meet on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month in its new headquarters, 1180 Kentucky street.

* * *

The waitresses initiated six candidates at the last meeting, and decided to hold evening meetings hereafter, as it is believed more members can attend then than in the afternoon.

* * *

The Ladies' Garment Cutters' Union of New York has informed the Labor Council that the firm of C. F. Simons & Co. is unfair to its employees and asks the Council to use its efforts to prevent local firms from handling the Simons' goods until the trouble with the help is adjusted.

* * *

The officials of the California State Federation of Labor are preparing the proposed laws for submission to the Legislature next January. Among the measures are a bill for the direct primary, along the lines of the one prepared by the direct primary league; a child labor law, framed upon the best now in operation; a law to regulate weights and measures; employers' liability law; one calling for the initiative, referendum and recall, and several others in the interest of labor.

* * *

The waiters are considering a proposition to levy an assessment of ten cents a month for the purpose of creating a death benefit fund. The sum of \$80.00 is paid on the demise of a member, and doctor's care and medicine are provided those on the sick list.

* * *

Says the Vallejo Chronicle: "Members of Iron Molders' Union, No. 164, of San Francisco, who are employed in the navy yard, are among the first of the yard employees to take steps towards securing an increase of wages when the board, having jurisdiction over this matter, convenes at the yard a month hence. Each year the question of

wages for the various trades employed at Mare Island is made the subject of much agitation and the iron molders are now taking the necessary steps towards submitting their request to the wage board. The San Francisco union has appointed a committee to secure information relative to the wages paid in that city and hopes to secure an establishment of the same rate at Mare Island as that paid in the metropolis."

* * *

A visit is expected from one of the officers of the International Boot and Shoe Workers' Union after the conclusion of the Denver convention of the A. F. of L.

* * *

Cooks' Union, No. 44, has elected Charles H. Grimes vice-president, vice Charles Yeager, who resigned to leave this city. On Thursday evening, November 19th, nominations for officers for the current term will be made.

* * *

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor has drafted resolutions to be submitted for referendum vote to the unions directly affiliated with the national body, calling for a loan of \$50,000 from the defense fund of the Federation for the erection of a building in Washington, D. C., to be occupied by the general offices of the Federation. The proposition is as follows:

"That a sum not exceeding \$50,000 be loaned from the defense fund for the erection of a headquarters in Washington, D. C.; that the directly affiliated unions shall select by referendum vote three persons who shall act as trustees for the local unions, who shall have power of attorney, and in whose name the mortgage shall be given to the full amount of money loaned from the defense fund; that the A. F. of L. shall pay annually over to the defense fund not less than \$2,500 until the entire loan has been liquidated; that the above proposition shall become effective only when ratified by a majority vote of the members of the directly affiliated unions, and then only to become effective if ratified and approved by the forthcoming convention of the A. F. of L."

There is now in the defense fund of the Federation the sum of \$104,885.69.

* * *

The people of Vallejo are agitating against the employment of Asiatic labor in laundries. The newspapers are devoting space to the harm done by the introduction of cheap coolie help, and the citizens generally are beginning to realize the importance of the question.

* * *

San Francisco Lodge of Machinists, No. 68, has officially thanked Supervisors McLaren, Center and Booth for their action in support of home industry in connection with the manufacture of fire alarm boxes.

* * *

Some of the employing butchers want to keep their stores open on Saturday nights until 10 o'clock. The union opposes any lengthening of the workday, and says the employers generally are satisfied.

* * *

At the last meeting of the Garment Workers' Union, thirty applicants for membership were obligated. The business agent reported improved conditions in the trade.

* * *

The Massachusetts delegates to the Denver convention of the A. F. of L. have a resolution pledging organized labor to go on record as opposed to compulsory vaccination. It is stated that many children have been maimed for life as a result of vaccination.

* * *

The steam fitters require members to be American citizens. At the last meeting it was stated that no reply had been received to the communication applying for membership in the building trades section of the American Federation of Labor.

Latest Millinery for Men just in.
Tom Dillon, 712 Market, opp. Call Bldg. ***

Employs Only Union Men in All Its Departments

PATRONIZE

Home Industry

DRINK

WUNDER BREWING CO.'S

WUNDER BEER

A San Francisco Product of Unexcelled
Quality—Bottled by

Wunder Bottling Co.

340 Eleventh St., S. F.

The First Firm in San Francisco to Use the
Union Label on Bottled Beer.

GOLDEN GATE COMPRESSED YEAST

Save tin foil wrappers with labels attached
for silverware and picture premiums. Office
26 Mint Avenue, San Francisco.

Lundstrom Hats

Five Stores:

1178 MARKET ST.
64 MARKET ST.
1600 FILLMORE ST.
605 KEARNY ST.
2640 MISSION ST.

Union Hats; That's All

Any Grade \$2.50 to \$5.00

ASK FOR THE BEST

2 FOR 25 CENTS CIGAR

EL PRACTIMO

UNION MADE

KELLY & DOAN, Manufacturers
Sixteenth and Valencia Streets

Established 1853

Largest on Pacific Coast

THE F. THOMAS PARISIAN
DYEING AND
CLEANING
WORKS

27 TENTH STREET, S. F.

Branches: 1158 McAllister Street, San Francisco
1348 Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco
1164 Broadway, Oakland

Highest Class Work
Moderate Prices Quick Delivery

Blankets and Curtains Cleaned by Antiseptic Process

Men's Suits in 48 Hours

PHONE US—MARKET 1620

WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT.

BY MRS. E. H. O'DONNELL.

Last Monday afternoon was the meeting time of Woman's Auxiliary, No. 18, to the local Typographical Union. On Monday afternoon, November 22d, there will be held the second session of the month. The officers of the Auxiliary expect to have the International returns on the referendum vote, and members are urged to be present in Labor Temple hall when the gavel falls at 2:30 o'clock.

* * *

No better illustration of the virtue of equal suffrage could be afforded than the election of Judge B. B. Lindsey of Denver. Neither of the old parties would recognize his claims. The papers ignored him, with one exception. The corporations were hostile. Despite all these obstacles, the "father of the Juvenile Court" surprised the politicians by receiving a majority of all the votes cast. B. B. Field, head of the Bell Telephone concern, led the public utility bodies that opposed Judge Lindsey because of his independence on the bench, but all to no purpose.

"It is a victory for popular government," said the Judge. "The people won. It was a fight of the plain people, the fathers and the mothers of Denver, to save their court from threatened destruction. It is a matter of greater pride to know it came from this source. God pity the man in America who cannot submit his cause to the honesty and integrity of the mass of his fellow citizens. The votes of the Jewish father and mother from the ghetto, those of the Slavonian from the smelter, the American from his shop and little store joined to create what my opponents term a 'miracle.'"

* * *

Even in the land of the suffragettes there are women whose idea of their own rights is limited by peculiar notions of man's privileges. "If I had a husband to give me a black eye, I wouldn't mind it," said a complainant in a London police court the other day. "But I'm a lone woman, and I don't like a man to hit me."

* * *

Amid the efforts to obtain the ballot, and the diverse subjects to attract attention, let us remember our obligation to the trade union. Women are particularly concerned in extending the valuable help of their purchasing power to aid those of our sex who have no protection outside of the principle of selling their labor collectively. The men who receive higher salaries and work eight or nine hours, because of the efforts of the trade union, are entitled to our support when we buy goods. In asking for the union label, the card or button, we help ourselves, for we do the best we can to maintain a standard, and if we do not benefit directly, so far as the household is concerned, yet we assist other women (as well as men), and indirectly, pave the way for future advantages.

Household Hints and Recipes.

SULPHUR PRESERVES FRUIT.—Peel peaches, cut in halves and remove seeds; arrange in wooden tub, leaving a hole in center for vessel that is to contain the sulphur. If four gallons of fruit is desired pare enough fruit for six gallons, as this allows for shrinkage. When fruit is in tub place sulphur, at the rate of one teaspoonful to each gallon of fruit used, in vessel in center of tub, ignite it, and cover whole tub closely for four hours. Remove fruit and place in stone jars; cover with a cloth. Fruit preserved in this way keeps fine all winter and tastes like fresh fruit. Apples, pears or tomatoes are delicious prepared this way.

GRAPE COBBLER.—This is best made while the grapes are rather green. Take a deep earthen dish and put in the bottom a layer of washed and seeded grapes, then a layer of sugar, alternating grapes and sugar until the dish is full. Add a tablespoonful of water and cover with rich crust. If the grapes are too small to seed readily stew first with a little water and then soft strain and sweeten to taste. In this case, a lattice crust is rather better than the ordinary whole crust.

FRANK BROS.

THE BIG
UNION STORE1344-1354 Fillmore St.
Near Ellis

THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY

526 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

Guaranteed Capital\$1,200,000.00
Capital actually paid up in cash\$1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds\$1,453,983.62
Deposits, June 30, 1908\$34,474,554.23
Total Assets\$37,055,263.31

Remittance may be made by Draft, Post Office, or Wells, Fargo & Co's. Money Orders, or coin by Express.

Office Hours: 10 o'clock a. m. to 3 o'clock p. m., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock m. and Saturday evenings from 7 o'clock p. m. to 8 o'clock p. m. for receipt of deposits only.

OFFICERS—President, N. Ohlandt; First Vice-President, Daniel Meyer; Second Vice-President, Emil Rohte; Cashier, A. H. R. Schmidt; Assistant Cashier, William Herrmann; Secretary, George Tourny; Assistant Secretary, A. H. Muller; Good-fellow & Eells, General Attorneys.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—N. Ohlandt, Daniel Meyer, Emil Rohte, Ign. Steinhart, I. N. Walter, J. W. Van Bergen, F. Tillmann, Jr., E. T. Kruse and W. S. Goodfellow.

MISSION BRANCH, 2572 Mission Street, between 21st and 22nd Street. For receipt and payment of Deposits only.

Our reputation is back of every
bottle we sellOld Gilt Edge
Whiskey
Rye or Bourbon

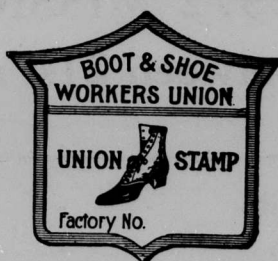
SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. The color for Nov. is Black on Yellow

DEMAND THIS LABEL



On Your Printing

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union concern.

Union Members, Be Consistent
Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp

Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict, Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor.

The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

246 SUMMER STREET.

BIG BUY
Of ToolsThe Entire Stock of Tools and
Hardware of the

C. H. Philpott Co.

has been bought by us and removed to our downtown store at Market and Mason Streets.

Plasterers' and Cement
Workers' Tools a specialty

GET OUR PRICES

High Grade Mechanics' Tools for
All Trades.

Brittain & Co.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET AND MASON
POLK AND SUTTER
OAKLAND: BROADWAY, BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH

Every Woman in San Francisco KNOWS or SHOULD KNOW that the :: :: :: ::

Greater
San Francisco
Cloak Co.

CONSTANTLY OFFERS

Bigger Values in
Women's Apparel

Than any other Establishment of its kind on the Pacific Coast

...Watch Windows for Bargains...

Greater San Francisco Cloak Co.

AT MARKET and TAYLOR ONLY

BOSTON, MASS.

LIST OF UNION OFFICES.



ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.

*Linotype machines.
†Monotype machines.
‡Simplex machines.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
(116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
(37) Altvater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.
(52) American Printing Co., 88 First.
(79) Arrow Printing Co., 2325 California.
(1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.
(172) Automatic Printing Company, 410 Sacramento
(48) Baldwin-Rooney Printing Co., 166-168 Valencia.
(185) Banister & Oster, 320 McAllister.
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co., 1122-1124 Mission.
(16) Bartow, J. S., 88 First.
(82) Baumann Printing Co., 120 Church.
(73) Belcher & Phillips, 509-511 Howard.
(6) Benson, Charles W., 425 Berry.
(14) Ben Franklin Press, 184 Erie.
(139) Bien, San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian), 643 Stevenson.
(89) Boehme & McCreedy, 513 1/2 Octavia.
(99) Bolte & Braden, 50 Main.
(104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
(166) Brower-Morse Co., 136 Fern avenue.
(93) Brown & Power, 418 Sansome.
(3) *Brunt, Walter N. Co., 391 Jessie, at Fifth.
(4) Buckley & Curtin, 38 Mint Ave.
(75) Budd Printer, 758 Howard.
(8) *Bulletin, The, 767 Market.
(10) *Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Battery and Commercial.
(11) *Call, The, Third and Market.
(71) Canessa Printing Co., 635 Montgomery.
(90) *Carlisle & Co., 1130 Mission.
(39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.
(97) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
(40) *Chronicle, The, Market and Kearny.
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.
(142) *Crocker, H. S. Co., 230-240 Brannan.
(25) *Daily News, Ninth, near Folsom.
(160) Davis, H. C., 2712 Mission.
(157) Davis, H. L., 1552 Eddy.
(12) Dettner Press, 451 Bush.
(179) Donaldson, C. G., 330 Jackson.
(46) Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.
(54) Elite Printing Co., 897 Valencia.
(62) Eureka Press, Inc., 718 Mission.
(42) *Examiner, The, Folsom and Spear.
(53) Foster & Ten Bosch, First and Howard.
(101) Francis-Valentine Co., 285 Thirteenth.
(180) Frank Printing Co., 1353 Post.
(78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co., Battery and Sacramento.
(121) *German Demokrat, 51 Third.
(75) Gille Co., 2257 Mission.
(56) *Gilmartin & Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
(188) Globe Press, 3540 Twenty-fourth.
(17) Golden State Printing Co., 1842 Sutter.
(140) Goldwin Printing Co., 1757 Mission.
(193) Gregory, E. L., 245 Drumm.
(190) Griffith, E. B., 581 Valencia.
(122) Guedet Printing Co., 966 Market.
(127) *Halle & Scott, 68 Fremont.
(36) Hanak Hargens Co., 426 Fulton.
(20) Hancock Bros., 227 Bush.
(158) *Hanson Printing Co., 259 Natoma.
(19) *Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
(47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 725 Folsom.
(182) International Press, 568 Capp.
(150) *International Printing Co., 330 Jackson.
(66) Jalumstein Printing Co., 514 Turk.
(98) Janssen Printing Co., 1646 Howard.
(124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.
(176) Kohlberg-Cassina Co., 967 Golden Gate Ave.
(21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.
(111) Lafontaine, J. R., 402 Dupont.
(168) Lanson, Paul, 732 Broadway.
(50) Latham & Swallow, 510 Clay.
(191) Lauray, Julian, 1310 Stockton.
(141) *La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.
(57) *Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.
(118) Livingston, L., 640 Commercial.
(108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
(45) Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.
(44) Lynch, James T., 130 Van Ness Avenue.
(102) Mackey & McMahon, cor. Brady & W. Mission.
(174) Marshall Press, 32 Grove.
(23) Majestic Press, 434 Octavia.
(135) Mayer Printing Co., 29 Henry.
(22) Mitchell, John J., 52 Second.
(58) Monahan, John, 311 Battery.
(24) Morris, H. C. Co., 537 Front.
(159) McCracken Printing Co., 806 Laguna.
(55) McNeill Bros., 788 McAllister.
(91) McNicoll, John R., 532 Commercial.
(65) *Murdock Press, The, 68 Fremont.
(115) *Myssell-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
(105) *Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
(43) Nevin, C. W. Co., 916 Howard.
(86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.
(144) Organized Labor, 212 Leavenworth.
(59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2484 Sacramento.
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.
(70) *Phillips & Van Orden, 509-511 Howard.
(110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
(60) *Post, The Evening, 992 Valencia.
(109) Primo Press, 67 First.
(143) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Devisadero.
(64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Ave.
(1) *Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.
(26) Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.
(151) Rossi, S. J., 315 Union.
(83) Samuel, Wm., 16 Larkin.
(30) Sanders Printing Co., 443 Pine.
(145) *San Francisco Newspaper Union 818 Mission.
(84) *San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.
(125) *Shanley Co., The, 6 Ritch.
(13) *Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Sansome.
(152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco.
(31) Springer & Co., 1039 Market.
(28) *Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
(29) Standard Printing Co., 324 Clay.
(88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.
(192) Sunset Press, 3373 Mission.

- (49) Stockwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.
(43) Telegraph Press, 66 Turk.
(149) Terry Printing Co., 3410 Nineteenth, at Mission.
(187) Town Talk, 88 First.
(163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
(177) United Presbyterian Press, 1074 Guerrero.
(85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.
(171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
(33) *Van Cott, W. S., 88 First.
(35) Wale Printing Co., Fillmore and Bush.
(161) Western Press, Inc., 3211 Sixteenth.
(34) Williams, Jos., 1215 Turk.
(189) *Williams Printing Co., 406 Sutter.
(112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

BOOKBINDERS.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
(116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
(128) Barry, Ed., 508 Commercial.
(104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
(93) Brown & Power Co., 418 Sansome.
(142) Crocker Co., H. S., 230-240 Brannan.
(56) Gilmartin Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
(19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
(47) Hughes, E. C., 725 Folsom.
(100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 67 First.
(130) McIntyre, Jno. B., 1165 Howard.
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 1132 Mission.
(169) Mayle & Osterloh, 292 Gough.
(115) Myssell-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
(105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
(110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.
(47) Slater, J. A., 725 Folsom.
(28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
(132) Thumblor & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.
(163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
(171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
(85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.
(133) Webster, Fred., 1250 Hayes.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (52) Attwood-Hinkins Co., 547 Montgomery.
(27) Bingley, L. B., 1076 Howard.
(31) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
(37) Brown, Wm. Engraving Co., 365 McAllister.
(36) California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia.
(30) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial and Battery.
(29) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
(28) Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 557 Clay.
(44) Sierra Engraving Co., Commercial and Front.
(38) Western Process Eng. Co., 369 Natoma.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

- Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial and Battery.
Hoffschneider Bros., Brady and West Mission.

MAILERS.

- Rightway Mailing Agency, 391 Jessie.

NOTE.—The office of the Allied Printing Trades Council of San Francisco is located at 787 Market street, Room 122. Business Agent George A. Tracy and Secretary T. P. Garrity may be addressed as above.

Demand union-label cigars and tobacco.



Neustadter Bros.
SAN FRANCISCO NEW YORK PORTLAND

See the Dog?
Is He a Tough Dog?

HE IS

So are the

OVERALLS

He Represents

Don't take our word for it, but
buy a pair.

They will

MAKE GOOD



Neustadter Bros.
SAN FRANCISCO NEW YORK PORTLAND

The German Savings and Loan Society

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS

To accommodate depositors residing in the Mission, a branch of The German Savings and Loan Society of 526 California Street, for the receipt and payment of deposits, is located at

2572 MISSION STREET
between 21st and 22d Streets.

OFFICE HOURS - - - 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays from - - - 10 A. M. to 12 M.
Saturday Evenings from 6.30 P. M. to 8 P. M. for receipt of deposits only

DIRECTORY OF UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters every Friday at 7 p. m. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phone, Market 2853.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart. Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Bakers (Cracker)—No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway, between Kearny and Montgomery.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.

Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, at 925 Golden Gate ave; headquarters, room 408.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—2d Wednesdays, Fourth ave. and Clement.

Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 990 McAllister. Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hdqs., 51 Steuart.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers, No. 205—Tuesdays, 1180 Kentucky. Boiler Makers' No. 25—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Mangel's Hall, 24th and Folsom.

Boothblacks—1st and 3d Sundays, 1520 Stockton.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Broom Makers—3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Box Makers and Sawyers, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Sheet Metal Workers Hall, 224 Guerrero.

Butchers—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th St.

Boat Builders—2d and 4th Fridays—Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cloak Makers—Headquarters, meet 2d and 4th Tuesday, 1638 Eddy.

Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—G. Brachman, 1142 Turk.

Cemetery Employees—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Commercial Telegraphers—A. W. Copp, Secy., 1684 West Seventh St., Oakland.

Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 922 O'Farrell—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters.

Coopers (Machine)—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cooks, No. 44—Meet Thursdays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness Ave.

Electrical Workers, No. 587—Meet Mondays. Headquarters, Grove and Franklin Streets.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Headquarters 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Garment Cutters—Twin Peaks Hall, 1st and 3d Wednesday.

Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursday, 9 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, McNamara Hall, 14th, bet. Church and Sanchez.

Horseshoers—2d and 4th Thursdays, 182 Church.

Hatters—C. Davis, Secy., 1178 Market.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Janitors—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Machinists No. 68—Headquarters, 228 Oak; meet Wednesdays.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—J. Raymond Hooper, Secy., 842 Fulton.

Machine Hands—1st and 3d Thursdays, 228 Oak.

Mallers—Labor Bureau Ass'n Hall, 677 McAllister 4th Monday.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays; Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Avenue.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Paste Makers—1st and 3d Sunday, 441 Broadway.

Post Office Clerks—Meet last Fridays, Polito Hall, 16th bet. Dolores and Guerrero.

Photo Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays, at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Picture Frame Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 56 Mission; meet Thursdays, Firemen's Hall, Steuart.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 34 Ellis.

Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, Pattern Makers' Hall, 3134 Twenty-first.

Press Feeders and Assistants—2nd Wednesdays, Labor Council, 316 14th; headqurs., 34 Ellis.

Rammermen—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 807 Folsom.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 397 Franklin.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Street Railway Employees, Division No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Mondays, 44 East.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3d Monday, 91 Steuart.

Ship Drillers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, 114 Dwight street.

Ship Joiners—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, 14 Folsom; headquarters, 10 Folsom.

Ship Painters, No. 986—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Woodman's Hall, 17th st., bet. Mission and Valencia. Headquarters, 924 Natoma.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Sugar Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesday and 2d Sunday, 316 14th.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Stable Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 807 Folsom near 4th.

Tanners—Meet Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero ave.

Tailors (Journeyman), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Teamsters—Headquarters, 536 Bryant—Meet Thursday.

Telephone Operators—Headquarters Labor Temple.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Typographical, No. 21—Headquarters, Rooms 122, 123, 124, Investors Building, Fourth and Market.

L. Michelson, Secretary. Meet last Sunday of month, 316 14th.

Upholsterers—Tuesday, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Undertakers' Asst's—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce avenue.

Waiters, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Jefferson Square Hall, Golden Gate Ave., bet. Octavia and Laguna.

Web Pressmen—4th Monday, Labor Temple 316 14th.

Water Workers, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Lily Hall, 135 Gough.

FAIR DAIRIES.

The Milkers' Union, No. 8861, announces that the following dairies are conforming to the regulations of the union respecting hours and wages and also use the label of the Milkers' Union:

Central Milk Company, Twenty-first and Folsom.
J. A. Christen & Sons, 1427 Valencia street.
Charles Dias, Wayland and Hamilton streets.
Mrs. T. Emhoff, Portland Dairy, 325 Hanover.
Nick Hansen, California Dairy, 617 Amazon ave.
C. M. Johnson, 1278 Hampshire street.
New Boss Dairy, Jos. Kense, Six Mile House.
Mt. Hamilton Dairy, Frank Marty, 901 Silver ave.
People's Dairy, Martin Johnson, San Bruno road.
American Dairy, 515 Charter Oak st., Louis Kahn.
Fairmount Dairy, Hyland and Mission streets, John Brannen.

A facsimile of the label appears in the advertising columns of the Labor Clarion.

STORES FAIR TO RETAIL CLERKS.

Retail Clerks' Union, No. 432, publishes the following list of stores as fair to that organization:

Carroll & Tilton, 1440 Fillmore.
S. N. Wood & Co., Ellis and Fillmore; Fourth and Market; Market, opposite Third.
Raphaels, Geary and Fillmore.
Frank Bros., 1344 Fillmore.
Pragers, Jones and Market.
Summerfield & Haines, Seventh and Market.
Hansen & Elrick, 1105 Fillmore; 781 Market; California and Montgomery.
Wallenstein & Frost, 824 Market.
Charles Lyons, 751 Market; 731 Van Ness Ave.; 1432 Fillmore.
A. Golding, 9-11 Fourth.
Tom Dillon, 712 Market.
Harney & Gallagher, 2309 Mission.
McMahon & Keyer, Ellis and Van Ness.
Newman Furniture House, 18th and Mission.
Pickett & Atterbury, 92 Third.
J. J. Gildea & Co., 730 Market Street.
Olympic Arms Co., Golden Gate Ave and Van Ness Ave.
C. H. Brown & Co., Sixteenth and Mission.
Brunton & Adams, 93 Third.
Clarion Furnishing Co., 1306 Fillmore street.
Scotch Plaid Tailoring Co., 340 Kearny street.

FAIR LISTS

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' office, 68 Haight street.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Directors was held November 10th, President C. H. Cassasa presiding. Messrs. G. D. Frantz and H. Rudloff were admitted to membership by initiation, and Mr. A. Winkler, of Local No. 34, Kansas City, on transfer. Applications for membership were received from Messrs. F. B. Kirwan, C. W. Parry, S. Carter, G. Bryant, F. B. Woods, R. Tabourne, T. Drake, H. M. Prince, G. Taylor, P. Griffin, W. Dyer and W. Jones.

Messrs. J. A. Haug and H. Wismer have been reinstated to membership in good standing. Mr. R. Mosconi has been suspended from membership in good standing on account of failure to comply with a decision of the Board of Directors.

At the Board meeting held November 10th, halls were classified as follows:

In San Francisco—Class C halls: The Auditorium, Building Trades Temple, 200 Guerrero st.; White and Gold Room, Fairmont Hotel and ballroom St. Francis Hotel. Class D halls: Maple, Saratoga (formerly Stegemann's, Garibaldi, Brewery Workers, Carpenters' (Fulton street, 2 halls), and Auditorium Annex, Fillmore and Page streets.

In Alameda County—Class D halls: Ebell Hall, Oakland, and Fraternity Hall, West Berkeley.

Mr. K. Weixelbaum, musical director "Little Johnny Jones" Co., and E. P. James, both of Local No. 10, Chicago, were reported playing at the American theatre, this city, week of November 1st. Mr. A. M. Langstaff, musical director "Land of Nod" Co., and a member of Local No. 310, New York City, is reported at the American theatre week of November 8th.

Members desiring to submit change of address, telephone number, or instrumentation, for insertion in the 1909 directory are requested to do so not later than November 16th, as it is desired to have the copy of the directory submitted to the printers shortly thereafter.

PERTAINING TO ASIATIC COMPETITION.

CONTRIBUTED BY THE ANTI-JAP LAUNDRY LEAGUE.

The Anti-Jap Laundry League is making elaborate preparations for the coming convention of the white laundry men of the Coast, to be held in this city on December 6th, for the purpose of combining all the leagues in one grand central body.

We expect delegates from nearly every locality throughout Washington, Oregon and California. All along the line great interest has been manifested in this coming convention, and all indications point to it producing very beneficial results in stamping out the blight of Asiatic competition.

The latest addition to the recruits in the cause of the white man is Santa Clara County. The following resolutions were adopted at the first meeting:

WHEREAS, The entrance of Asiatic competition in the laundry business is increasing at such rapid strides that should it continue the business in this section will soon be entirely under their control; be it

Resolved, That we, the undersigned laundry proprietors of San Mateo and Santa Clara Counties, unite for the protection of our employees and ourselves in an association to be known as the "Peninsula Anti-Jap Laundry League," and use every honorable means to crush this Asiatic invasion.

(Signed) F. T. MILLER, President.

JACQUES CHANTELOUP, Secretary.

The latest reports turned into our headquarters by our representatives in the field indicate that our success is in no way diminishing in securing converts to the cause of the white man.

Try our "Nickel In" 5c or "Blue Diamond" 12½c cigar. None better made in San Francisco. Clay and corn cob pipes wholesale for "smokers." Also pure cigar clippings at Thrane Bros., 1800 Market. **

UNTIL JANUARY 1st, 1909

5 PER CENT Discount=If You Show Current Union Card
Crawford Shoes
Are Union Made and Worn by Union Men



Union
Made

Compare "Crawfords" with other shoes which sell at from one to three dollars more a pair—you will be enlightened. It will surely mean another customer for the Crawford Shoe Stores and a considerable saving on your yearly shoe bill.

"Crawfords" are the best shoes in the world for men; designs, materials and shoemaking are right.

A Nifty Dress Shoe

Patent coltskin blucher, with top of soft dull calfskin. Heavy single sole of genuine oak-bark tanned leather; up-to-date regimental heel.

\$4.00

For Men Exclusively
Crawford Shoe Store
956 MARKET STREET
1243 FILLMORE STREET



SHOP DOWN-TOWN.

SHOP DOWN-TOWN.

The importance of advocating the desirability of a permanent down-town shopping district cannot be too strongly emphasized. It means the centralization of the city's business, and it will add much to the convenience of the Buying Public. The only way to bring this important change about is to encourage the down-town shopping movement. We have long since accepted Market Street as the natural retail center of the city, a fact best demonstrated by our immediate return to a location which at the time seemed almost hopeless. Nothing will assist more to build up the down town district than the patronage of the buying public—nothing will lend more to the prestige of San Francisco.

SHOP DOWN-TOWN.

SHOP DOWN-TOWN.